
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
Academic Session 2007/2008

October/November 2007

EKC 202 – Analytical Chemistry
[Kimia Analitis]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of NINE pages of printed material and TWO pages of Appendix before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEMBILAN muka surat yang bercetak dan DUA muka surat Lampiran sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

Instructions: Answer **FOUR** (4) questions. Answer **TWO** (2) questions from Section A. Answer **TWO** (2) questions from Section B.

Arahan: Jawab **EMPAT** (4) soalan. Jawab **DUA** (2) soalan dari Bahagian A. Jawab **DUA** (2) soalan dari Bahagian B.]

You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

[Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]

Section A : Answer any TWO questions.

Bahagian A : Jawab mana-mana DUA soalan.

1. [a] It is important that samples for analysis be representative and homogeneous. What does this mean?

Adalah penting bagi sesuatu sampel yang dianalisis mewakili semua dan homogen. Apakah maksud kenyataan ini?

[2 marks/markah]

- [b] What is the difference between an external standard and added standard solution?

Apakah perbezaan di antara larutan piawai luaran dan larutan piawai tambahan?

[2 marks/markah]

- [c] Assume that the concentrations are in mM and the maximum absorbance of the least concentrated solution occurs at a value $A = 0.12$. The compounds molecular weight is 320.4, and the cell holding the sample has a path length of 2.0 cm. Use Figure Q.1.

Andaikan kepekatan adalah dalam mM dan keserapan maksimum bagi larutan yang paling cair adalah pada nilai $A = 0.12$. Berat molekul bagi sebatian ini ialah 320.4, dan sel yang digunakan untuk sampel mempunyai panjang laluan 2.0 sm. Guna Rajah S.1.

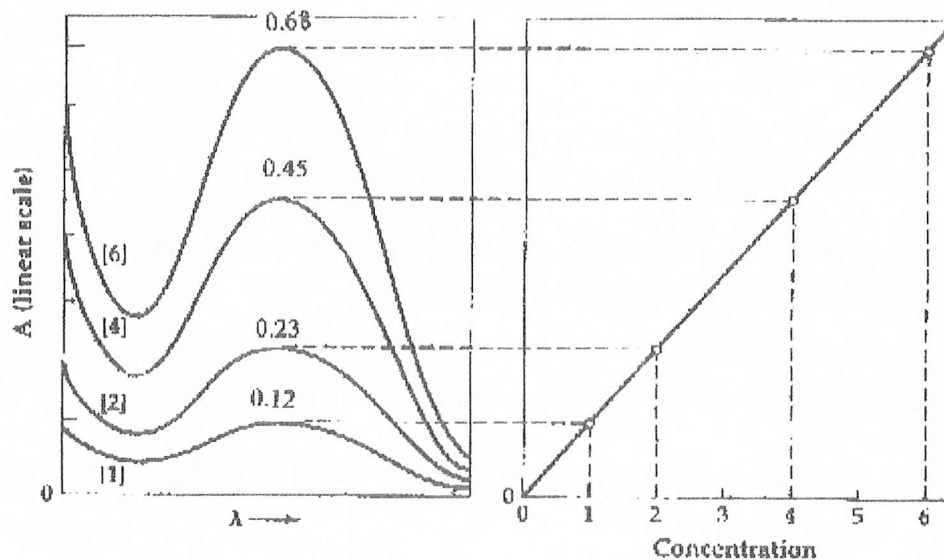


Figure .Q. 1
Rajah S. 1

- [i] What is the value of the molar absorptivity at the maximum band?

Apakah nilai keberserapan molar pada jalur maksimum?

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[ii] What is the absorptivity in $\mu\text{g}^{-1} \text{ L cm}^{-1}$ at the maximum band?

Apakah keberserapan dalam $\mu\text{g}^{-1} \text{ L cm}^{-1}$ pada jalur maksimum?

[iii] What are the values of % T at the band maxima for the four concentrations?

Apakah nilai-nilai untuk % T pada jalur maksimum untuk keempat kepekatan?

[6 marks/markah]

[d] The stoichiometry for a metal-ligand complex was determined by the method of continuous variations. Plot the absorbance vs mole fraction of thiocyanate for the data in the following Table Q.1.[d]

Stoikiometri untuk kompleks logam-ligan ditentukan dengan kaedah variasi berterusan. Plotkan keserapan lawan pecahan mol untuk tiosiana untuk data berikut dalam Jadual S.1.[d]

Table Q. 1.[d]
Jadual S. 1.[d]

| ml Fe^{3+} solution | mL SCN^- solution | Absorbance |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 30 | 0 | 0.001 |
| 27 | 3 | 0.122 |
| 24 | 6 | 0.226 |
| 21 | 9 | 0.293 |
| 18 | 12 | 0.331 |
| 15 | 15 | 0.346 |
| 12 | 18 | 0.327 |
| 9 | 21 | 0.286 |
| 6 | 24 | 0.214 |
| 3 | 27 | 0.109 |
| 0 | 30 | 0.002 |

Note: Fe^{3+} solution : 1.00 mM $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ + 10.00 mM HNO_3
 SCN^- solution: 1.00 mM KSCN + 15.0 mM HCl

Nota: Larutan Fe^{3+} : 1.00 mM $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ + 10.00 mM HNO_3
 Larutan SCN^- : 1.00 mM KSCN + 15.0 mM HCl

What is the stoichiometry of the predominant $\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_n^{3-n}$ species?

Apakah stoikiometri untuk spesis $\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_n^{3-n}$ yang pra-perusa?

[15 marks/markah]

2. [a] What is meant by the validation of an analytical method?

Apakah maksud validasi bagi sesuatu kaedah analitikal?

[2 marks/markah]

- [b] Outline briefly the basic steps in the development of a new analytical method

Berikan satu gariskasar yang ringkas bagi langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk membangunkan satu kaedah analitikal yang baru.

[4 marks/markah]

- [c] Chemical deviations to Beer's Law may occur when the concentration of the absorbing species is affected by the position of an equilibrium reaction. Consider a weak acid, HA, for which K_a is 2×10^{-5} . Calculate the absorbance for the following total concentration of weak acid ($C_{tot} = [HA] + [A^-]$), using values for C_{tot} of 1.0×10^{-5} , 3.0×10^{-5} , 5.0×10^{-5} , 9.0×10^{-5} , 11×10^{-5} and 13×10^{-5} M for the following sets of cases:

Sisihan kimia bagi Hukum Beer boleh terjadi apabila kepekatan spesis yang menyerap dipengaruhi oleh kedudukan keseimbangan tindakbalas. Pertimbangkan satu asid lemah, HA, di mana K_a ialah 2×10^{-5} . Kirakan keserapan untuk kepekatan jumlah asid lemah ($C_{tot} = [HA] + [A^-]$), dengan menggunakan nilai-nilai untuk C_{tot} ialah 1.0×10^{-5} , 3.0×10^{-5} , 5.0×10^{-5} , 9.0×10^{-5} , 11×10^{-5} dan 13×10^{-5} M bagi kes-kes berikut:

Case I: $\epsilon_{HA} = \epsilon_{A^-} = 2000$ and solution is not buffered.

Kes I: $\epsilon_{HA} = \epsilon_{A^-} = 2000$ dan tanpa larutan tampan.

[9 marks/markah]

Case II: $\epsilon_{HA} = 2000$ and $\epsilon_{A^-} = 500$ and solution is not buffered

Assume a constant path length of 1 cm for all samples. All values of ϵ have units of $M^{-1} cm^{-1}$.

Kes II: $\epsilon_{HA} = 2000$ dan $\epsilon_{A^-} = 500$ dan tanpa larutan tampan

Andaikan kesemua sampel menggunakan panjang laluan 1 sm. Semua nilai ϵ mempunyai unit $M^{-1} sm^{-1}$.

[10 marks/markah]

3. [a] Sketch and label a box diagram of the components that are required for UV-visible instruments used for absorption measurements.

Lakar dan labelkan satu gambarajah kotak untuk komponen-komponen yang diperlukan oleh instrumen UV-nampak bagi pengukur keserapan.

[3 marks/markah]

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- [b] How are frequency, wavelength and energy related?

Bagaimanakah frekuensi, panjang gelombang dan tenaga dihubungkan?

[2 marks/markah]

- [c] Outline a general method if a standard addition method were to be used in determining an analyte of concern. The answer should include:

- [i] sketch of a diagram.
[ii] formula and graph required to determine the analyte of interest.

Berikan satu gariskasar bagi kaedah umum sekiranya kaedah penambahan piawai digunakan dalam penentuan sesuatu analit. Jawapan anda perlulah mempunyai perkara-perkara berikut:

- [i] lakaran gambarajah.
[ii] formula dan graf yang diperlukan untuk menentukan analit.

[5 marks/markah]

- [d] A group of researchers developed a new electrochemical method for the rapid quantitative analysis of the antibiotic monensin in the fermentation vessels used during its production. The standard method for the analysis is based on a test for microbiological activity. Samples taken at different times from a fermentation production vessel were analyzed for the concentration of monensin using both the electrochemical and microbiological procedures. The results are given in Table Q. 3.

Satu kumpulan penyelidik telah membangunkan satu kaedah baru elektrokimia untuk analisis secara kuantitatif yang cepat bagi antibiotik bernama monensin di dalam tangki fermentasi yang digunakan semasa pengeluarannya. Kaedah piawai untuk analisis adalah berdasarkan ujian ke atas aktiviti mikrobiologi. Sampel-sampel yang diambil pada masa yang berlainan daripada tangki fermentasi telah dianalisis untuk kepekatan monensin dengan menggunakan kedua-dua kaedah elektrokimia dan mikrobiologi. Keputusan diberikan dalam Jadual S. 3.

Table Q.3.
Jadual S.3.

| Sample <i>Sampel</i> | Microbiological <i>Mikrobiologi</i> | Electrochemical <i>Elektrokimia</i> |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 129.5 | 132.3 |
| 2 | 89.6 | 91.0 |
| 3 | 76.6 | 73.6 |
| 4 | 52.2 | 58.2 |
| 5 | 110.8 | 104.2 |
| 6 | 50.4 | 49.9 |
| 7 | 72.4 | 82.1 |
| 8 | 141.4 | 154.1 |
| 9 | 75.0 | 73.4 |
| 10 | 34.1 | 38.1 |
| 11 | 60.3 | 60.1 |

Determine whether there is a significant difference between the methods at confidence level of 95 %.

Tentukan samada terdapat perbezaan bererti antara kedua-dua kaedah pada aras keyakinan 95 %.

[7 marks/markah]

- [e] The formation constant for Pr Y^- is 2.5×10^{16} . Calculate the concentration of free Pr^{3+} in solution of 0.10 M Pr Y^- at pH 6 and pH 2.

Pemalar pembentukan untuk Pr Y^- ialah 2.5×10^{16} . Kirakan kepekatan untuk Pr^{3+} bebas dalam larutan 0.10 M Pr Y^- pada pH 6 dan pH 2.

[8 marks/markah]

Section B : Answer any TWO questions.

Bahagian B : Jawab mana-mana DUA soalan.

4. [a] What are the main problems associated with high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) systems?

Apakah masalah utama yang boleh dikaitkan dengan sistem kromatografi cecair berkecekapan tinggi (HPLC)?

[4 marks/markah]

- [b] State some HPLC system parameters that can be altered in an attempt to improve resolution.

Nyatakan beberapa parameter bagi HPLC yang boleh diubah bagi meningkatkan tahap resolusi.

[4 marks/markah]

- [c] Calculate the selectivity of propyl paraben and methyl paraben using the information below:

$$t_{R1} (\text{methyl paraben}) = 3.23$$

$$t_{R2} (\text{propyl paraben}) = 5.16$$

$$t_M = 0.87$$

Is it a good separation? Explain.

Kirakan kepemilihan bagi propil paraben dan metil paraben dengan menggunakan maklumat-maklumat berikut:

$$t_{R1} (\text{metil paraben}) = 3.23$$

$$t_{R2} (\text{propil paraben}) = 5.16$$

$$t_M = 0.87$$

Adakah ia suatu pemisahan yang baik? Terangkan.

[5 marks/markah]

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- [d] The concentration of furazolidon additive in livestock feed can be determined using an HPLC (Table Q.4.[d]). It was extracted from the feed using water/dimethyl formamide solution. The mixture was then filtered using 0.45 μ m cellulose acetate membranes and injected into the chromatograph. If 9.7186 g of the feed were weighed and 55 ml of water/dimethyl formamide solution were added for the extraction, what would be the percentage of furazolidon in the sample?

Kepekatan bahan tambahan furazolidon di dalam bahan makanan haiwan ternak boleh ditentukan dengan menggunakan HPLC (Jadual S.4.[d]). Bahan ini boleh disari daripada bahan makanan dengan menggunakan air/larutan dimetil formamida. Campuran ini kemudiannya ditapis menggunakan 0.45 μ m membran selulosa asetat dan seterusnya disuntik ke dalam HPLC. Jika 9.7186 g bahan makanan ditimbang bersama-sama 55 ml air/larutan dimetil formamida bagi tujuan penyarian, berapakah peratusan furazolidon yang terkandung di dalam sampel?

Table Q. 4.[d]

Jadual S. 4.[d]

| Concentration of furazolidon <i>Kepekatan furazolidon</i> (ppm) | Peak height <i>Ketinggian puncak</i> (A) |
|---|--|
| 2 | 978 |
| 10 | 4621 |
| 30 | 14017 |
| 50 | 21071 |
| 70 | 28994 |

[12 marks/markah]

5. [a] Define

- [i] Isocratic elution
- [ii] Gradient elution
- [iii] Reversed-phase packing
- [iv] Gel filtration
- [v] Gel permeation

Berikan definisi

- [i] *Elutan isokratik*
- [ii] *Elutan kecerunan*
- [iii] *Kepadatan fasa-songsang*
- [iv] *Penapisan gel*
- [v] *Penelapan gel*

[5 marks/markah]

- [b] Describe the fundamental difference between ion exchange and size exclusion chromatography.

Perihalkan perbezaan utama antara pertukaran ion dan penyingkiran saiz kromatografi.

[2 marks/markah]

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- [c] What is the minimum number of theoretical plates needed to produce baseline resolution of two peaks whose retention times differ by 0.2 min? The first peak elutes at 8 min.

Berapakah nombor minima plat-plat teori yang diperlu untuk menghasilkan resolusi dasar bagi dua puncak yang mana masa penahanannya hanya berbeza sebanyak 0.2 min? Puncak pertama terelut pada masa 8 min.

[3 marks/markah]

- [d] The retention times for substances A and B were 14.80 and 16.14 min, respectively. The length of the column is 40 cm with a respective peaks of 1.28 and 1.40 mins. Calculate:-

- [i] the average theoretical plate number of the column
- [ii] the resolution of the column
- [iii] the height equivalent to a theoretical plate, HETP
- [iv] the length that the column should have to achieve a resolution of 1.5
- [v] the time required for the elution of substance B from the longer column

Masa penahanan untuk bahan A dan B adalah 14.80 dan 16.14 min masing-masing. Panjang turus ialah 40 sm dengan masa puncak 1.28 dan 1.40 minit. Kirakan:-

- [i] purata nombor plat-plat teori di dalam turus*
- [ii] resolusi turus*
- [iii] ketinggian setara kepada plat-plat teori, HETP*
- [iv] panjang turus jika tahap resolusi 1.5 ingin dicapai*
- [v] masa yang diperlukan untuk bahan B terelut daripada turus yang lebih panjang*

[15 marks/markah]

6. [a] Differentiate between

- [i] an exhaustive extraction and a counter current extraction
- [ii] a distribution coefficient and a distribution ratio

Bezakan di antara

- [i] penyarian habis-habisan dan penyarian arus bertentangan*
- [ii] pekali pengagihan dan nisbah pengagihan*

[4 marks/markah]

- [b] The distribution coefficient for A between chloroform and water is 9.6. Calculate the concentration of A remaining in the aqueous phase after 50 ml of 0.15 M A is treated by extraction with the following quantities of chloroform:-

- [i] one 40 ml portion
- [ii] two 20 ml portions
- [iii] four 10 ml portions
- [iv] eight 5 ml portions
- [v] what volume of CHCl_3 is required to decrease the concentration of A to 1.00×10^{-4} M if 25 ml of 0.05 M A is extracted with 25 ml portion of CHCl_3 ?

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Pekali pengagihan A di antara kloroform dan air ialah 9.6. Kirakan kepekatan A yang tertinggal di dalam fasa akues selepas 50 ml 0.15 M bahan A disari dengan menggunakan kuantiti-kuantiti kloroform berikut:-

- [i] satu bahagian 40 ml
- [ii] dua bahagian 20 ml
- [iii] empat bahagian 10 ml
- [iv] lapan bahagian 5 ml
- [v] berapakah isipadu CHCl_3 yang diperlukan untuk mengurangkan kepekatan A kepada 1.00×10^{-4} M jika 25 ml 0.05 M bahan A disari dengan menggunakan 25 ml CHCl_3 ?

[15 marks/markah]

- [c] To determine the equilibrium constant for the reaction



25 ml of a 0.01 M aqueous solution of I_2 were extracted with 10 ml of CCl_4 . After extraction, spectrophotometric measurements revealed that the I_2 concentration of the aqueous layer was 1.12×10^{-4} M. An aqueous solution that was 0.01 M in I_2 and 0.1 M in KSCN was then prepared. After extraction of 25 ml of this solution with 10 ml of CCl_4 , the concentration of I_2 in the CCl_4 layer was found from spectrophotometric measurement to be 1.02×10^{-3} M.

- [i] What is the distribution coefficient for I_2 between CCl_4 and H_2O ?
- [ii] What is the formation constant for $\text{I}(\text{SCN})_2^-$?

Untuk menentukan pemalar keseimbangan bagi tindakbalas



25 ml daripada 0.01 M larutan akuas I_2 disari bersama-sama dengan 10 ml CCl_4 . Selepas proses penyarian, pengukuran spektrofotometrik menunjukkan bahawa kepekatan I_2 daripada lapisan akuas adalah 1.12×10^{-4} M. Suatu larutan akuas 0.01 M di dalam 0.1 M KSCN kemudiannya telah disediakan. Selepas penyarian 25 ml daripada larutan ini bersama-sama 10 ml CCl_4 , didapati kepekatan I_2 di dalam lapisan CCl_4 adalah 1.02×10^{-3} M hasil daripada pengukuran spektrofotometrik.

- [i] Berapakah pekali pengagihan bagi I_2 di antara CCl_4 dan H_2O ?
- [ii] Apakah pemalar penghasilan untuk $\text{I}(\text{SCN})_2^-$?

[6 marks/markah]

Lampiran

Values of t for v degrees of freedom for various confidence levels.

| v | Confidence Level | | | | |
|----------|------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 80% | 90% | 95% | 99% | 99.5% |
| 1 | 3.08 | 6.314 | 12.706 | 63.657 | 127.32 |
| 2 | 1.89 | 2.920 | 4.303 | 9.925 | 14.089 |
| 3 | 1.64 | 2.353 | 3.182 | 5.841 | 7.453 |
| 4 | 1.53 | 2.132 | 2.776 | 4.604 | 5.598 |
| 5 | 1.48 | 2.015 | 2.571 | 4.032 | 4.773 |
| 6 | 1.44 | 1.943 | 2.447 | 3.707 | 4.317 |
| 7 | 1.42 | 1.895 | 2.365 | 3.500 | 4.029 |
| 8 | 1.40 | 1.860 | 2.306 | 3.355 | 3.832 |
| 9 | 1.38 | 1.833 | 2.262 | 3.250 | 3.690 |
| 10 | 1.37 | 1.812 | 2.228 | 3.169 | 3.581 |
| 15 | 1.36 | 1.753 | 2.131 | 2.947 | 3.252 |
| 20 | 1.35 | 1.725 | 2.086 | 2.845 | 3.153 |
| 25 | 1.34 | 1.708 | 2.060 | 2.787 | 3.078 |
| ∞ | 1.29 | 1.645 | 1.960 | 2.576 | 2.807 |

^a v = N - 1 = degree of freedom

Values of F at the 95% confidence level.

| $v_1 = 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| $y_2 = 2$ | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.5 |
| 3 | 9.55 | 9.28 | 9.12 | 9.01 | 8.94 | 8.89 | 8.85 | 8.81 | 8.79 | 8.70 | 8.62 |
| 4 | 6.94 | 6.59 | 6.39 | 6.26 | 6.16 | 6.09 | 6.04 | 6.00 | 5.96 | 5.86 | 5.75 |
| 5 | 5.79 | 5.41 | 5.19 | 5.05 | 4.95 | 4.88 | 4.82 | 4.77 | 4.74 | 4.62 | 4.50 |
| 6 | 5.14 | 4.76 | 4.53 | 4.39 | 4.28 | 4.21 | 4.15 | 4.10 | 4.06 | 3.94 | 3.81 |
| 7 | 4.74 | 4.35 | 4.12 | 3.97 | 3.87 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 3.68 | 3.64 | 3.51 | 3.38 |
| 8 | 4.46 | 4.07 | 3.84 | 3.69 | 3.58 | 3.50 | 3.44 | 3.39 | 3.35 | 3.22 | 3.08 |
| 9 | 4.26 | 3.86 | 3.64 | 3.48 | 3.37 | 3.29 | 3.23 | 3.18 | 3.14 | 3.01 | 2.86 |
| 10 | 4.10 | 3.71 | 3.48 | 3.33 | 3.22 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 3.02 | 2.98 | 2.85 | 2.70 |
| 15 | 3.68 | 3.29 | 3.06 | 2.90 | 2.79 | 2.71 | 2.64 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.40 | 2.25 |
| 20 | 3.49 | 3.10 | 2.87 | 2.71 | 2.60 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.20 | 2.04 |
| 30 | 3.32 | 2.92 | 2.69 | 2.53 | 2.42 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.01 | 1.84 |

Rejection quotient Q, at 90% confidence level.

| No. of Observations | Q_{90} |
|---------------------|----------|
| 3 | 0.94 |
| 4 | 0.76 |
| 5 | 0.64 |
| 6 | 0.56 |
| 7 | 0.51 |
| 8 | 0.47 |
| 9 | 0.44 |
| 10 | 0.41 |

Formation constants for metal-EDTA complexes

| Ion | log K_f | Ion | log K_f | Ion | log K_f |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Li ⁺ | 2.79 | Mn ³⁺ | 25.3 (25°C) | Ce ³⁺ | 15.98 |
| Na ⁺ | 1.66 | Fe ³⁺ | 25.1 | Pr ³⁺ | 16.40 |
| K ⁺ | 0.8 | Co ³⁺ | 41.4 (25°C) | Nd ³⁺ | 16.61 |
| Be ²⁺ | 9.2 | Zr ⁴⁺ | 29.5 | Pm ³⁺ | 17.0 |
| Mg ²⁺ | 8.79 | Hf ⁴⁺ | 29.5 ($\mu = 0.2$) | Sm ³⁺ | 17.14 |
| Ca ²⁺ | 10.69 | VO ²⁺ | 18.8 | Eu ³⁺ | 17.35 |
| Sr ²⁺ | 8.73 | VO ₂ ⁺ | 15.55 | Gd ³⁺ | 17.37 |
| Ba ²⁺ | 7.86 | Ag ⁺ | 7.32 | Tb ³⁺ | 17.93 |
| Ra ²⁺ | 7.1 | Tl ⁺ | 6.54 | Dy ³⁺ | 18.30 |
| Sc ³⁺ | 23.1 | Pd ²⁺ | 18.5 (25°C, $\mu = 0.2$) | Ho ³⁺ | 18.62 |
| Y ³⁺ | 18.09 | | | Er ³⁺ | 18.85 |
| La ³⁺ | 15.50 | | | Tm ³⁺ | 19.32 |
| V ²⁺ | 12.7 | Zn ²⁺ | 16.50 | Yb ³⁺ | 19.51 |
| Cr ²⁺ | 13.6 | Cd ²⁺ | 16.46 | Lu ³⁺ | 19.83 |
| Mn ²⁺ | 13.87 | Hg ²⁺ | 21.7 | Am ³⁺ | 17.8 (25°C) |
| Fe ²⁺ | 14.32 | Sn ²⁺ | 18.3 ($\mu = 0$) | Cm ³⁺ | 18.1 (25°C) |
| Co ²⁺ | 16.31 | Pb ²⁺ | 18.04 | Bk ³⁺ | 18.5 (25°C) |
| Ni ²⁺ | 18.62 | Al ³⁺ | 16.3 | Cf ³⁺ | 18.7 (25°C) |
| Cu ²⁺ | 18.80 | Ga ³⁺ | 20.3 | Th ⁴⁺ | 23.2 |
| Ti ³⁺ | 21.3 (25°C) | In ³⁺ | 25.0 | U ⁴⁺ | 25.8 |
| V ³⁺ | 26.0 | Tl ³⁺ | 37.8 ($\mu = 1.0$) | Np ⁴⁺ | 24.6 (25°C, $\mu = 1.0$) |
| Cr ³⁺ | 23.4 | Bi ³⁺ | 27.8 | | |

Note: The stability constant is the equilibrium constant for the reaction $M^{n+} + Y^{4-} \rightleftharpoons MY^{n-4}$. Values in table apply at 20°C, and ionic strength 0.1 M, unless otherwise noted.

Source: A. E. Martell and R. M. Smith, *Critical Stability Constants*, Vol. 1 (New York: Plenum Press, 1974), pp. 204-211.

Values of $\alpha_{Y^{4-}}$ for
EDTA at 20°C and
 $\mu = 0.10$ M

| pH | $\alpha_{Y^{4-}}$ |
|----|-----------------------|
| 0 | 1.3×10^{-23} |
| 1 | 1.9×10^{-18} |
| 2 | 3.3×10^{-14} |
| 3 | 2.6×10^{-11} |
| 4 | 3.8×10^{-9} |
| 5 | 3.7×10^{-7} |
| 6 | 2.3×10^{-5} |
| 7 | 5.0×10^{-4} |
| 8 | 5.6×10^{-3} |
| 9 | 5.4×10^{-2} |
| 10 | 0.36 |
| 11 | 0.85 |
| 12 | 0.98 |
| 13 | 1.00 |
| 14 | 1.00 |